



J. H. LEATHERMAN, Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING DEC. 14, 1852

**Circuit Court.**—The Wilkison Circuit Court convened yesterday, Judge Poyser presiding. In the absence of District Attorney Hanks, Isaac D. Stamps, Esq., was appointed to represent the State. The following gentlemen compose the Grand Jury: A. E. Wall, Foreman.

J. J. Chandler, S. S. Perry, Miles Cornell, Nolan Stewart, Wiley DeLoach, Hansford Leachart, Simon Frank, David Boland, W. H. Noble, Amos Perry, W. A. Sinclair, Hiram Finsard, George Shropshire.

**Southern Ladies Book.**—Second Number. We hail with pride, the appearance of the December number of this valuable work. It is furnished with four fine steel engravings including the two that should have appeared in the first number. They stand in order: 1. "The Partisan," 2. "Poe's," 3. "The Dew Drop," 4. "A Scotch Mother" at her spinning wheel, illustrative of the line.

"Contented with little and content with more" is the motto of the December number. It is embellished also with the fashions for December, and fine music. In this single number may be found the productions of two gifted editors: Miss L. Virginia Smith, of Memphis; and Dr. Wm. T. Leonard, of New Orleans—with a host of other highly distinguished writers of the South.

**LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.**—The Louisiana Democratic Convention met at Baton Rouge on Wednesday, 1st inst., for the nomination of candidates to be supported by the party at the ensuing election, under the new Constitution. Their deliberations resulted as follows:

For Governor, P. O. Hebert, of Iberville. For Lieutenant Governor, W. W. Farmer. Secretary of State, A. S. Heriot. Attorney General, L. E. Morse. Treasurer, C. F. Grenoux. Sup. Pub. Education, J. N. Carignan.

#### GOV. FOOTE.

Under this caption our neighbor of this week indulges in some severe imitations against the Governor, and proceeds to lay down a very erroneous statement of facts, which constitute the variance between Governor Foote and the democratic party. The Whig says "there are some things sadly out of taste" in the Governor's address—charges him with begging office—and then adds:

"But Gov. Foote seems shut up to the necessity to do something for his vindication against the unjust censure of the Mississippi Legislature against him, and the obstinate refusal of the State Senate to go into the election for United States Senator so long as there was any chance of his receiving that office."

This is a very unfair statement of the matter. It is known to everybody that during the latter part of the Governor's Congressional career, he began a system of treachery to the wishes of his constituents on certain matters, and assailed with much violence Messrs. Calhoun, Benton, and other democrats. On his return to Mississippi, he voluntarily consented to accept the nomination of the Whig Convention for Governor, and then the compromise measure before the people as the issue of his election. It was not against Col. Davis (his senatorial colleague) that he was running, but against Gov. Quitman—and the issue of his Congressional course was foreign.

It indeed was not avowed as an issue, until very recently. The September election of '51 resulted so adversely to Gen. Quitman's opinions, that he withdrew from the canvass, and declared, with the whole democratic party, that there should be an acquiescence in the compromise measures. Had Gov. Foote withdrawn from the canvass at the same time, and claimed the result of the September election as the verdict of the people in his favor, he would have committed no impropriety, but would have saved the State to the democrats in the November election following. He chose a different course, however, and continued the canvass which resulted in the election of a Whig Secretary of State, a Whig Auditor, and a Whig U. S. Senator. During the whole of the canvass, he was most bitter in his abuse of the leading democrats of this State; and it is a fact that can not be disputed, that he canvassed the State as the Whig candidate, on Whig money. Had he have withdrawn from the canvass with Gen. Quitman, he could have rested his victory on several thousand majority; but withholding all acknowledgment of the result of the issues by that election—persisting in his candidacy, and still abusing our leading democrats—the great mass of the democracy of the State had no alternative but to bring out a candidate against him. The result was that Col. Davis was brought out; and notwithstanding that he was confined to his sick bed of the time, which was little over a month, he

the September majority to less than a thousand—and had he had time to have canvassed the State, he no doubt would have been elected—so that Gov. Foote, although he was victorious, was short of the proud majority he might have claimed in September.

It was considered by all democrats that Gen. Foote's course had severed him from allegiance and alliance with our party; and that, as his Congressional course was not before the people as an issue of his election, the Senate, which was opposed to the Union, had no right to reward the vote of censure previously passed against him.

In a recent letter to the "Flag" of the Union, Gov. Foote says he will not consent to be a candidate for the Senate, if his candidacy would endanger the election. Had he made this declaration earlier, he would have saved himself the odium with which he has been regarded by his democratic opponents. It is an honorable and patriotic sentiment, and we rejoice that the Governor is still true to the principles of democracy. In his future course proves his sincerity in what he now says, not only will the vote of censure be erased, but he will be restored to the respect of the party which, in times past, he has honored so much, and which has likewise honored him greatly.

We have written the above, in order to put the facts correctly before our neighbor, and the public, who may be misled by his statement. He will see that, under the circumstances, the Senate acted perfectly right in not removing the censure, and in not going "into the election of a U. S. Senator, so long as there was any chance of (Gov. Foote) receiving that office."

**A WONDERFUL CLOCK.**—Towards the end of the sixteenth century, M. Jacques Droz, a Swiss clockmaker, carried to Fe diann, Catholic king of Spain, a clock which was the wonder of all Europe. The king paid 500 louis, or about 2,200 dollars for it; and when it arrived, gathered his most illustrious noblemen to look at its marvellous works. The clock represented a landscape, and when it struck the hour a shepherd issued from behind some rocks and played six different tunes upon his flute, while his dog very naturally fawned upon him. To show the king that the dog was faithful as well as affectionate, Droz told him to touch the fruit in a basket by the side of the shepherd. The king laid hold of an apple, and the dog at once sprang at his hand, barking so naturally that a spaniel in the room replied with great ferocity, and showed signs of fight. At this all the court left, crying out "Sorcery!" and there were only left the king and the minister of the navy. The king asked the shepherd what time it was. The clockmaker told him that he did not understand Spanish, but if he would him in French he would reply. The king then put his question in French, and the shepherd instantly replied. This was too much for the minister, and he immediately ran away. The poor clockmaker was in danger of being burnt for a sorcerer, but he explained the wonder to the grand inquisitor, who was convinced that, instead of being the work of evil spirits, it was only the result of great ingenuity.

**A RECIPE TO CURE BOWEL DISEASE.**—Take a large single handful of the inside bark of the red oak, of the inside bark of black haw root, ditto of the dewberry triar root. Boil them together in a gallon of water, down to half a gallon; then strain the water through a coarse muslin cloth; then put it into the pot, and add to it one ounce of powdered ginger, one ounce of powdered nutmeg, and one ounce of powdered cinnamon bark, and boil it down to a quart; then add to it a quart of French brandy and two pounds of loaf sugar; keep it covered close while boiling, and let it boil about fifteen minutes—then strain it into bottles and set it away in a cool place; and for a dose of it, if the case is a bad one, take a large tablespoon full three times a day—morning, noon and night.

The above is Berry Strange's infallible remedy for diarrhea, that has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

**PUMPKIN SEED OIL.**—A very excellent oil may be prepared from pumpkin seeds. The seeds are first peeled and then pressed between iron plates or wooden blocks with a screw press. The oil thus obtained is said to burn well, last longer and give a better light than any of the common oils, and emits very little smoke.

**VERY GOOD.**—Ludicrous mistakes sometimes occur in cases where ignorant persons attempt the use of language, about the meaning of which they know nothing.

"Not long since, while travelling from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, two rather weird specimens of the female sex came on board the boat at one of the landings, who, for the sake of distinction, we will call Mary and Jane. Now, Mary had cut her eye teeth, or in other words, was acquainted with the rules and regulations which govern genteel society. Jane, the younger, had never mixed in society to any great extent, and was, therefore, in blissful ignorance as to any of the rules which govern refined society. Her language, too, was only such as she heard among her rustic associates. Mary was aware of this fact, and had heretofore cautioned her to observe how she (Mary) acted, and to govern herself accordingly. Jane promised implicit obedience. Shortly after, while seated at the dinner table, the waiter asked Mary what part of the fowl she would have. She informed him in a very polite manner, that it was "perfectly immaterial."

He accordingly gave her a piece, and then inquired of Jane what part she would choose. The simple-minded girl replied, with all the self-assurance imaginable, "I believe I'll take a piece of the immaterial too."

#### Synopsis of the President's Message.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune.

**MONDAY, December 7.**—The message begins with congratulating the country that the late presidential election took place undisturbed by any untoward accidents or disturbances so frequent in other countries. Thanks are returned to Providence for staying pestilence in the cities, for an abundant harvest, and for the peace and prosperity generally of the country.

A tribute is then paid to the memory of the statesman and patriot, Daniel Webster. In regard to the Fishery question, the message states that England gave official notice of her intention to protect her fishermen on the North American coasts. At first it was thought advisable by the U. S. Government that our naval force in the threatened quarters should be increased, but this step was not taken in consequence of satisfactory explanations in the matter by the British Government. The main difference, however, is still in abeyance, and remains to be adjusted as to the proper interpretation of the treaty of the year 1818.

The message reviews the conduct of England in this matter, and states that by the American trade of 1848 the British fishermen have acquired a monopoly in the export trade of salted and dried fish.

It is desirable that the questions of the fisheries and the reciprocity of trade with Canada should be settled separately. The illness and death of Mr. Webster prevented the consummation of the negotiations on both questions, but conventions may conclude them during the winter, as England is willing that such should be the course adopted.

Our relations with Cuba are in a very unsettled state. There is a feeling of alarm and irritation among the authorities of that island. They have interfered with our commercial intercourse by some of their acts, and we have cause of complaint, but we have no power to treat with the Captain General of the island, nor is he under the control of the Spanish Minister at Washington. Therefore, the matter has been brought to the attention of the Court of Madrid, accompanied by serious remonstrances. It is just to say, however, that except in regard to the Crescent City, the course of the Cuban authorities towards the U. S. mail steamers was courteous.

Early in the present year, official notes were received from the government of England and France, inviting an alliance with the United States to preserve Cuba from the open attacks or insidious encroachments of all other nations whatever.

The proposal was declined by this Government. But the annexation of Cuba to the United States is regarded as a dangerous measure, inasmuch as it will give rise to sectional strife on the slavery and free-soil questions.

The rejection of the Tehuantepec treaty and convention by the Mexican Congress, presents a serious obstacle to a great national object. It is hoped that the differences in the matter, between the two countries, may yet be satisfactorily adjusted. The subject is before the U. S. Senate and requires no comment from the President.

The convention between England and the United States in regard to the settlement of the boundaries of Nicaragua was assented to by the State of Costa Rica and the Kingdom of Musquitia, but was rejected by Nicaragua. Further negotiations may succeed.

The Government of Venezuela has acknowledged the claims of certain American citizens upon it for pecuniary redress. It is hoped that the Congress of Venezuela will provide the means for the payment of these claims.

The recent revolution in Buenos Ayres opens favorable prospects for commercial access to the river La Plata and the interior provinces watered by it and its tributaries. Our Ministers at Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres have been authorized to make new treaties of amity and commerce with the States and Provinces of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation.

The President here calls attention to the commercial treaty with Uruguay, now before the U. S. Senate.

The right of Peru to the Lobos Islands is conceded without reservation. Peru has acted liberally in the whole difficulty, and is now chartering the American ships herself, from the guano beds.

The expedition to Japan promises great advantages to all the world. The King of the Netherlands has lent his good offices in forwarding the purposes of the expedition. In alluding to matters connected with our foreign relations, the President suggests a further division of labor in the Department of the Secretary of State.

Up to June 30, the annual receipts at the U. S. Treasury amounted to \$49,728,386; expenses \$46,700,896. The value of the imports during the year was over \$207,000,000. Domestic exports \$149,000,000. Imports of foreign goods \$17,000,000.

Exports of specie, \$42,000,000; imports \$5,000,000.

The President then reviews the effects of the present tariff, and suggests that moderate specific duties take the place of ad valorem duties. He notes that the duty is now higher on the raw material than on the manufactured article, which is a bonus to foreigners.

Our Indian affairs demand the legislative attention. Congress must decide either to remove the Indians altogether from Florida, or else give them a fixed location. A general emigration of the Indians from that State will, doubtless, soon take place.

The report of the Commissioner of the Land office shows great activity in that department during the year. Over thirteen millions of acres of the public lands were sold or located.

The census for 1850 is nearly complete. Provision for its publication is wanted.

The President approves of a suggestion for the publication of a digest of all patents ever granted by the United States. The Mexican Boundary Commissioners have furnished two-thirds of the survey of the Rio Grande and all of that of the Gila river. The terms of the appropriation passed for their benefit by Congress, last winter, were of such a nature as to put a stop to their operations before the completion of their work.

The President next suggests the propriety of various public improvements in the city of Washington and in the District of Columbia.

Mexican and Indian incursions upon the western frontiers have been successfully restrained; but difficulties have occurred in Texas from the sales of public lands, without any provisions before being made for the Indians.

It is recommended that an appropriation be made for the completion of new fortifications and repairs of old ones.

The rivers and harbors of the country have been much improved, and the facilities of commerce and navigation thereby greatly increased; but more means are needed to complete this important system of improvement. No new work of the kind should be commenced, unless based on the grounds of absolute necessity.

The survey of the Shinnecock, of North Pacific, of Behring's Strait, the reconnaissance of the interior of Africa east of Liberia, and the examination of the tributaries of the river La Plata, in South America, are measures all of which are cordially approved, and now in course of accomplishment.

The report of the officers who explored the Amazon river is most valuable, and it will be communicated to Congress as soon as it is completed.

The proposal of the Secretary of the Navy for the establishment of a permanent body of seamen, and the reorganization of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, is highly commended.

The postage receipts for the year are 23 per cent. less than the year previous. This is consequent on the reduction in postage. It is believed, however, that cheap postage will finally remunerate Government fully for its expenses in that department. The President deprecates a return to the old system.

Subjects proper for Congressional legislation, mentioned in last year's message and not acted on the last session, are then reviewed and again brought to the attention of Congress.

The message inculcates in strong terms the necessity of the policy of not interfering in the course of foreign nations. By adopting this course now, we shall more than ever preserve peace. It is necessary for us to pursue this policy. France, in her first revolutionary struggle, is referred to as an example of the pernicious effects of interfering with the political rules and conduct of other countries.

The President warns the country against the seductive reasons advanced to obtain our assistance for other countries in their political struggles. Expeditions set on foot for this purpose are founded either on greed less rashness or motives of a mercenary character with designs for plunder alone. All such attempts retard our progress and tarnish our good name and fame. They must be discountenanced.

President Fillmore concludes his last message, by congratulating Congress on the prosperity of our country, and the friendly nature of its foreign relations, and its high rank among the nations of the globe, is recognized by the flocking to our shores of the multitudes who find happy and peaceful homes under the broad folds of the American flag.

We owe these manifold blessings under heaven to our constitution and government. We should carefully transmit these to posterity.

The President then says, that called by an unexpected dispensation of Providence, to the occupation of a post of the highest responsibility, he had entered upon his duties with diffidence, and had endeavored to discharge them to the best of his ability, and with but one object—the public good. He feels grateful that on retiring from office he leaves the country in peace and prosperity.

Barnum's daughter was married recently at his palace in Connecticut, with great ceremony. Miss Catharine Hayes was one of the guests. An account of the nuptials says:

While the wedding of his oldest daughter was being celebrated, the house caught fire, and for some time burned so rapidly as to convert all the mirth into apprehension. Two of Phillips' patent fire annihilators finally extinguished the flames, after about a thousand dollars' worth of destruction, and the ceremonies went on. Nearly 1100 guests were present at the time.

Some papers also say that the fire was done on purpose for two reasons; first, to limit about the noise of the wedding; and second, to advertise the fire annihilators. The end would have been better accomplished, if two or three young ladies and a few babies had been consumed on the occasion.

How to "FISH" A DAUGHTER.—1. Be always telling her how pretty she is.

2. Instill into her mind a proper love of dress. 3. Accustom her to so much pleasure, that she is never happy at home. 4. Allow her to read nothing but novels. 5. Teach her all the accomplishments, but none of the utilities of life. 6. Keep her in the darkest ignorance of the mysteries of housekeeping. 7. Initiate her into the principle that it is vulgar to do any thing for herself. 8. And lastly, having given her such an education, marry her to a clerk in the treasury upon £75 a year, or to assign that is going out to India. If, with the above careful training, your daughter is not finished, you may be sure it is no fault of yours, and you must look upon her escape as nothing short of a miracle.—London Punch.

The great west window of stained glass in the new Catholic Cathedral at Albany, N. Y., was brought from Europe in four thousand separate pieces, not one of which was broken on the voyage. It embodies a pictorial life of the Saviour, from the death to the resurrection, and cost two thousand seven hundred dollars.

#### Married.

On Wednesday the 1st December, by Rev. Charles Beach, Mr. FLORIDA FORD, and MARY ANNE CURRY.

On the 9th, by Rev. Charles Beach, Mr. PINKNEY L. FERGUSON, and MISS ANTONETTE W. KAIGLER.

On the 2d December, by Rev. T. Kinsbury, JEREMIAH MILLER, and MISS ELIZA JONES.

#### Treasurer's Report.

Samuel R. Harrison in account with Wilkison County, 1852. DR.

To amount on hand last report.....\$1108 84

1852. CR. By amount paid paupers.....\$221 51

" " " public works.....445 30

" " " miscellaneous acts.....208 81

" " " public officers.....212 00

By Comm'n on \$1087 62 at 3 per cent.....\$1087 62

By amount debit brought down.....1108 84

By balance in favor of Treasurer.....\$ 11 40

Respectfully submitted to Honorable Board of Police, at the December Term, 1852.

S. R. HARRISON, County Treas. Examined and approved, December Term, 1852. P. F. KEARY, P. R. R.

Woodville, Dec. 11, 1852-1w

#### Report of School Fund.

Samuel R. Harrison in account with School Fund of Wilkison County, 1852. DR.

To balance last report.....\$2187 42

" amount received of State Treasurer, 2140 25

" " " Peter Miller.....100 00

" " " Wm. C. Bonney.....39 60

By amount credit brought up.....\$4467 27

To balance on hand.....\$2044 00

1852. CR. By amount paid Fred. Conrad.....\$ 4 00

" " " M. E. Saunders.....28 88

" " " J. H. L. Featherman.....40 00

" " " G. B. Collier.....55 56

" " " Thomas H. Curry.....66 55

" " " Sam'l R. Harrison.....75 00

" " " Jno. P. Dillingham.....241 38

" " " G. B. Collier.....364 11

" " " David Anderson.....454 48

" " " Peter Smith.....495 21

" " " Jno. McNeely.....332 52

By comm'n on \$2352 69 at 3 per cent.....\$2352 69

By balance on hand.....\$2423 27

Respectfully submitted to Honorable Board of Police, at the December Term, 1852.

S. R. HARRISON, County Treas. Examined and approved, December Term, 1852. P. F. KEARY, P. R. R.

Woodville, Dec. 11, 1852-1w

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Excelsior Yeast Powder.**—The Dyspeptic it is invaluable as it tends to neutralize acidity, and relieve heart-burn, making the bread or pastry light and short, without the unhealthy influence of so much lard, or butter, generally used. For sale by

C. B. EPLER, Commercial Row.

d14-4w

**Legal Notices.**

LETTERS of Administration, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Honorable Probate Court, of Wilkison county, at the December Term, thereof, 1852, on the estate of Wm. M. Helm, deceased.

Notice, is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

THOMAS B. HELM, Admr. d14-6w

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Honorable Probate Court, of Wilkison county, at the December Term, thereof, 1852, on the estate of Thomas J. Homely, deceased.

Notice, is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

BENJ. F. HORN-LY, Admr. d14-6w

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Honorable Probate Court, of Wilkison county, at the November Term, thereof, 1852, on the Estate of Wm. H. Tabar, deceased.

Notice, is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having any claims against said Estate to present them, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

JEFFERSON M. MORRIS, Admr. d14-6w

#### STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Wilkison County.

TO all persons interested in the Real Estate of Wm. H. Tabar, deceased.

**TAKE NOTICE.** That at a term of the Probate Court of Wilkison county, to be held at the Courthouse of said county, on the first Monday in February next, the undersigned, widow of Wm. H. Tabar, deceased, and Administratrix of said Estate, will petition the said court for allotment of her dower and legal portion of said real estate, known and described as follows, to wit:

The north half of section 34, town 1, range 1 west, containing 320 30-100 acres. Also, the north west quarter of section 43, town 1, range 1, east, containing 159 34-100 acres.

Also, the south west quarter of section 29, town 1 range 1 east, containing 157 45-100 acres.

And, also, the west half of the south east quarter, section 29, town 1 range 1 east, containing 78 12-100 acres.

The said tract containing in all 876 24-100 acres, more or less; excepting from the above described land, 200 acres, more or less, therabouts, the said 200 acres, being sold to Christian Miller, by said Wm. H. Tabar in his lifetime and Parmelia Tabar, his wife by deed bearing date 15th October, 1845, and recorded in Book N., pages 543 & 544, which said tract of land, the said intestate resided, at the time of his death. To which said tract (excepting the said 200 acres) of land, your petitioner has never relinquished her right of Dower.

When and where you are hereby notified to attend the hearing of said petition, if you think proper.

PARMELIA TABAR.

dec 13, 1852-4w

#### New Establishment.

C. D. EPLER, has opened next door to T. W. Dyer, & Co., a Family Retail Grocery, and intends keeping on hand, such articles as families may want, consisting in part of Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, dried and green Apples; Soap, Candles, Caudies, Nuts, Raisins, Tobacco, Cigars, Cheese, Pickles, Preserves, Jelly, Citron, Currants, Blacking, Soda Biscuit, Vinegar, Brandy Fruit, Potatoes, Flour, ground Pepper and Spice, Starch, Saleratus, pepper Sauce, Tomato Catsup, fresh Tomatoes and Sweet Cider.

Terms—Cheap for Cash. Woodville, Dec. 7-5w

#### Onkey & Hawkins,

COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS.

And General Commission Merchants

No. 30 Gravier st.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WE shall be happy, that our planting friends and merchants in the interior make to us as usual, their consignments.—And those who are disposed to confide their business to our care, will find their communications acknowledged with thanks.

Answers returned to all letters with pleasure and with promptness.

Nov 16-ly OAKLEY & HAWKINS.

#### Furniture!

WILL be sold at the residence of Mrs.

MARY SELBY, either publicly or privately, a handsome and new lot of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

on Monday the 13th of December.

Terms—Cash.

Woodville, Nov. 30-4w

#### THE Tax Payers of Wilkison county

are hereby notified that their Taxes for 1852, have been due since the 15th inst.

THOS. W. HAYS, Sheriff.

Woodville, Nov. 27, 1852-1f

#### THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, town